

PATENT SPECIFICATION

1,119,372

DRAWINGS ATTACHED.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Photovoltaic Cells.

We, MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL Co., LTD., of Kadoma, Osaka, Japan, a Japanese Body Corporate, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a novel combination of p-type semiconductor and n-type semiconductor for use in photovoltaic cells. It also relates to a method of preparation of said combination.

More specifically the invention relates to novel, efficient, simply manufactured photovoltaic cells which may be usefully employed to power space vehicles; telephone systems; transistorized radio receivers and transmitters; transistorized test equipment and control circuits; to charge storage batteries and energy storage capacitors; etc.

As is well known, a p-n junction of semiconductor material produces a very efficient photovoltaic device. Especially, the silicon p-n junction photovoltaic cell is an efficient device for converting the energy of sunlight into electricity. The silicon cell, however, is expensive and unstable at high temperatures, humidity and intense radiation. Recently much attention has been paid to other types of photovoltaic cell elements comprising compound semiconductors such as gallium arsenide, cadmium sulfide, lead sulfide, etc. Especially, II-VI compound semiconductors doped with copper are of interest for this purpose. According to prior techniques the p-n junction has been formed by a vacuum evaporation technique or a chemical deposition technique.

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For example, a thin film of copper is deposited on to a plate of n-type cadmium sulfide in a single crystal or polycrystal form by a vacuum evaporation technique and subsequently heated in order to form a p-n junction. A plate of n-type cadmium telluride, for example, is provided with a thin film of copper telluride by a chemical decomposition of a copper compound. Such techniques are bound up with difficult control of the compositions of deposited materials and consequently are of low reproductivity. The most undesirable disadvantage of prior techniques is that only particular combinations can be easily and reproducibly formed by those techniques, i.e. the deposited materials are restricted to materials which form a thin layer in a desired composition by vacuum or chemical deposition on a basic semiconductor plate at an appropriate temperature and in an appropriate atmosphere. It is desirable to provide a new process which produces a p-n junction comprising any desired materials in exactly desired compositions.

Briefly stated, the characteristic feature of the invention is the employment of hot pressing techniques to form a p-n junction, under specified conditions.

Specific embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective elevational view of a photovoltaic cell embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view through the photovoltaic cell illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a graphic representation of

the effects of hot pressing temperature on the short circuit photocurrent and open circuit photovoltage of the photovoltaic cell.

Figure 4 is a graphic representation of the relation between hot pressing pressure and hot pressing temperature for obtaining optimum characteristics of photovoltaic cell in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 5 and Figure 6 are graphical illustrations of voltage versus current characteristics of a photovoltaic cell in accordance with the present invention.

A cell in accordance with the present invention can be manufactured as follows. Thin plates of p- and n-type semiconductor material are made from poly-crystals or single crystals. The polycrystals can be prepared by sintering or melting in a *per se* conventional manner. It is necessary that one of the two plates be sufficiently transparent, and that the electrical resistance of the two plates be lower than 10 ohm-cm. Any p- and n-type semiconductors satisfying the above requirements are operable for a formation of a new combination of photovoltaic cell. The following materials can be employed: As a p-type semiconductor, chalcogenide of copper such as copper sulfide, copper selenide and copper telluride and p-type cadmium sulfide. As an n-type semiconductor, II-VI compounds such as cadmium sulfide, cadmium selenide, cadmium telluride and zinc selenide. The two plates of p- and n-type materials are attached together and placed in a die for hot pressing. Hot pressing may be performed by a *per se* well known method. The die may be formed of any high temperature materials such as graphite or high temperature alloys. It is desirable to fill an inert powder such for example as graphite, alumina or boron nitride around the laminated plate in the die. A particularly desirable condition for the formation of a p-n junction will be illustrated in the following description.

A laminated body obtained by hot pressing is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. A p-n junction 5 is formed at the interface of thin plates 1 and 2 comprising, for example, n-type semiconductor and p-type semiconductor, respectively. The top plate in the combination shown in Figure 1 and 2 must be transparent. The bottom plate 2 is provided with an ohmic electrode 4 over the surface thereof in any *per se* conventional manner such as vacuum deposition or painting. Top plate 1 is provided with an ohmic electrode 3 in *per se* known manner. Lead wires 6 are soldered to both electrodes.

It is preferable to envelop the combination in the die with an inert powder such as graphite, alumina or boron nitride during hot pressing under hydrostatic pressure in

order to prevent cracking of the plates. Compacting pressure is preferably applied on both punches, i.e. a double action punch is desirable for uniform pressure from upper and bottom punches. A thick plate is not desirable from the standpoint of transparency. A plate having a thickness of from 0.1 mm to 0.4 mm is desirable from the standpoint of cracking and transparency. It is important that prior to hot pressing, the contacted surface of each of plates 1 and 2 be polished optically flat with very fine lapping powder and then slightly etched with dilute aqueous HCl.

The conditions of hot-pressing must be carefully adjusted as follows for manufacturing an efficient cell: (1) The temperature of hot-pressing is between 300°C and 600°C. (2) The pressure of hot-pressing is between 100 kg/cm² and 1000 kg/cm². When the pressing temperature is lower than 300°C, the laminated plates may not stick together or they may crack and fail to produce an entirely satisfactory cell. A pressing temperature higher than 600°C results in a low photocurrent and photovoltage.

Referring to Figure 3 showing the effects of the hot pressing temperature on the short circuit photocurrent and open circuit photovoltage of a cell obtained by hot-pressing a combination of p-type cadmium sulfide and n-type cadmium sulfide at a pressure of 250 kg/cm², an operable hot-pressing temperature is clearly between 300°C and 600°C. A desirable temperature for hot-pressing is 410° to 470°C and the most desirable temperature is 440°C in accordance with the present invention. This optimum temperature is a function of hot-pressing pressure as shown in Figure 4. As the pressure of hot-pressing becomes higher, the optimum temperature becomes lower. The optimum temperature decreases to a temperature lower than 300°C, at a pressure higher than 1000 kg/cm², while a lower pressure than 100 kg/cm² elevates the optimum temperature over 600°C. The hot pressing pressure must also be controlled in connection with the hot-pressing temperature in order to produce an entirely satisfactory cell element. It is desirable to choose a pressure of hot-pressing between 100 kg/cm² and 1000 kg/cm². The further desirable conditions of hot-pressing are: (1) The time period of hot-pressing is between 10 seconds and 10 minutes. (2) The atmosphere of hot-pressing is required to be an inert gas atmosphere, such as nitrogen gas or argon gas, or reduced air at a pressure of 10⁻² to 10⁻⁴ mm Hg. (3) The heating and cooling rates are between 10°C and 100°C per second.

A p-type semiconductor of cadmium sulfide having low electrical resistivity can be prepared by mixing a commercially available cadmium sulfide powder with a copper

sulfide (CuS) powder in weight percentage of 2 to 8% of CuS and 98% to 92% of CdS, calcining the mixed powder at a temperature ranging from 700°C to 900°C for 2 hours in an inert gas such as nitrogen and argon, thereafter cooling to room temperature (about 20° to 30°C), grinding the calcined material, adding 0 to 2 weight percentage of CuS to the ground material, pressing into plates, sintering at a temperature ranging from 900°C to 1050°C for 1.5 hours in an inert gas such as argon and nitrogen, and furnace cooling to room temperature. The resultant material has an electric resistivity of 0.1 ohm-cm to 10 ohm-cm.

It is preferable, for obtaining a laminated cell of low electrical resistivity and high mechanical strength, that each plate of p-type or n-type semiconductor be prepared by hot-pressing technique. This hot-pressing treatment can be carried out at a temperature ranging from 700°C to 1000°C for 1 minute to 1 hour and at a pressure ranging from 100 kg/cm² to 1000 kg/cm² in an inert gas such as nitrogen and argon gas or reduced air at a pressure of 10⁻² to 10⁻⁶ mm Hg.

The following examples are given to illustrate certain preferred details of the invention, it being understood that the details of the examples are not to be taken as in any way limiting the invention thereto.

EXAMPLE 1

(Cu₂S—CdS)

Cupric sulfide (CuS) in a quartz tube is melted at 1180°C for 2 hours in nitrogen gas atmosphere and thereafter slowly cooled to room temperature. The obtained material is a polycrystalline melted body of cuprous sulfide (Cu₂S), in chalcocite structure. A further purification is carried out by a zone-refining method using a quartz tube evacuated to a pressure of 10⁻² mm Hg. The obtained purified body is a p-type semiconductor and exhibits a resistivity of 10⁻¹ ohm-cm at room temperature and a mobility of charge carrier of 3 cm²/volt-sec. A plate of disk type having dimensions of 3 mm thickness and 2.0 cm² area is prepared.

A commercially available cadmium sulfide (CdS) powder is pressed into pellets and sintered at 800°C in nitrogen gas atmosphere for 2 hours. Thus-obtained sintered material is an n-type semiconductor and exhibits a resistivity of 10⁻¹ ohm-cm. The mobility of charge carrier of this n-type semiconductor is of the order of 30 cm²/volt-sec. A plate of disk type having dimensions of 0.35 mm thickness and 0.75 cm² area is prepared from this sintered body of n-type CdS.

The surfaces of the disks of both p- and n-type materials are polished into optically

flat condition and then slightly etched with dilute HCl solution. The combined disks of both n-type and p-type semiconductors are put in an alloy die, enveloped with graphite powder, and hot-pressed into a single laminated body at a temperature of 400°C and at a pressure of 200 kg/cm² for 10 seconds and thereafter quenched. The hot pressing apparatus is of *per se* known construction and includes a system of high frequency induction heating and is operated by hydrostatic pressure.

An indium electrode is applied on the n-material, and a gold electrode is applied on the p-material as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The photovoltaic effects of the thus-prepared cell are measured by exposing the cell in normally incident sun-light. Referring to Figure 5, the curve (a) shows the relation of the photovoltage versus current characteristics obtained by this measurement. The cell generates an open-circuit photovoltage of 0.5 volt and a short-circuit photocurrent of 16 milliamperes per unit area of light incident surface. The results are also shown in Table 1. The conversion efficiency of the cell is 3 percent. Curve (b) in Figure 5 also shows the voltage versus current characteristics under conditions of no radiation. It will be readily understood from the curve (b) that the cell can be used as a rectifier having very satisfactory characteristics.

EXAMPLE 2

(CdS—CdS)

A plate of n-type cadmium sulfide is prepared by the same method as that of Example 1. A plate of p-type cadmium sulfide is prepared as follows: a commercially available cadmium sulfide powder and a cupric sulfide powder are mixed in a weight proportion of 95% of CdS and 5% of CuS. The mixture is pressed into tablets having dimensions of 20 mm diameter and 3 mm thickness, pre-sintered at 900°C for 2 hours in nitrogen gas atmosphere and furnace-cooled to room temperature. The obtained pre-sintered body is crushed and ground, mixed with 2 weight percentages of CuS, pressed into tablets having thickness of 3 mm and area of 3.0 cm², sintered at 950°C for 1.5 hours in a nitrogen gas atmosphere and furnace-cooled. The two p- and n-type disks are polished, etched, combined and hot-pressed at 445°C for 20 seconds at pressures of 250 kg/cm². The photovoltaic effects are measured with the obtained cell element in the same way as that mentioned in Example 1. An open-circuit photovoltage is 0.55 volts and short-circuit photovoltage is 3 milliamperes per unit area of light incident surface. The results are shown in Table 1 and Figure 6 in which curve (a) represents voltage versus current characteristics with sun-light and curve (b) represents

voltage versus current characteristics with no radiation.

EXAMPLE 3

($\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}$, Cu_2S , CuS — CdS)

- 5 Polycrystal bodies of copper sulfides to be used as p-type semiconductor plates are prepared as follows: (a) A polycrystal of $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}$ in djurite structure is obtained by zone-melting Cu_2S at about 1 atmospheric
10 pressure of sulfur vapor. The starting Cu_2S can be prepared by the same method as that mentioned in Example 1. (b) A polycrystal of Cu_2S in digenite structure is prepared by melting cupric sulfide, CuS , at 1200°C
15 in an about 1 atmospheric pressure of sulfur vapor and cooling slowly to room temperature. (c) A polycrystal of CuS in covellite structure is prepared by hot-pressing CuS powder at 200°C and at 300 kg/cm^2 .
20 P-type semiconductor plates and n-type cadmium sulfide plates are made in a similar way to that of Example 1. The two laminated plates are hot-pressed at the temperature and at the pressure designated by
25 sample number 3, 4 or 5 in Table 1. The photovoltaic characteristics of so-produced cells are indicated in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 4

Cu_2Se — CdSe , ZnSe

Cu_2Te — CdTe

Melted bodies of copper selenide, Cu_2Se , and copper telluride, Cu_2Te , to be used as p-type semiconductor plates are prepared as follows: (a) Polycrystals of Cu_2Se and Cu_2Te are prepared by melting commercially available powder of Cu_2Se and Cu_2Te in a quartz tube at a temperature ranging from 900°C to 1200°C for 2 or 3 hours in a nitrogen gas atmosphere and cooling
35 slowly to room temperature. Sintered bodies of n-type semiconductor materials, CdSe , CdTe and ZnSe , are prepared by pressing a commercially available powder of CdSe , CdTe and ZnSe into pellets and sintering at a temperature ranging from 900°C to 1000°C for 2 to 3 hours in a nitrogen gas atmosphere and then cooling slowly to room temperature. Thus obtained sintered bodies of p-type and n-type materials
40 are fabricated into disks in a similar way to the preceding Examples. The various combinations of Cu_2Se — CdSe , Cu_2Se — ZnSe and Cu_2Te — CdTe are prepared by hot-pressing into integral form laminated
45 bodies at a temperature ranging from 300°C to 600°C at a pressure of 100 to 1000 kg/cm^2 . The photovoltaic characteristics of the above combination are given in connection with their preparation conditions in
50 Table 1.
55
60

TABLE 1

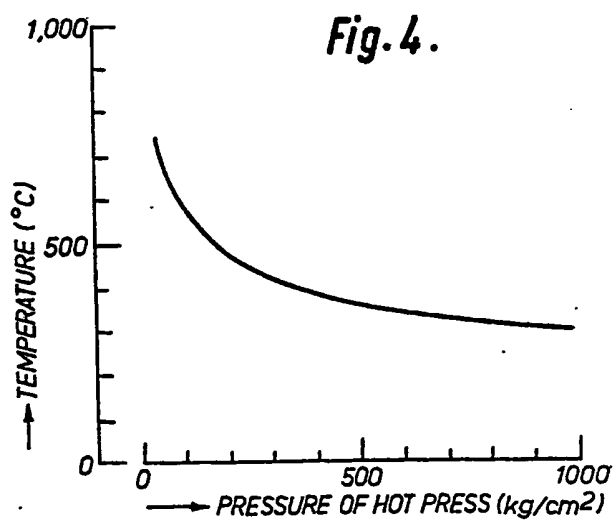
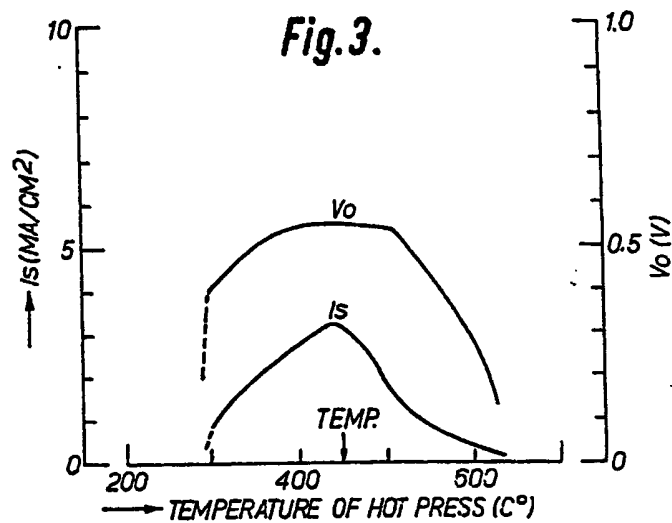
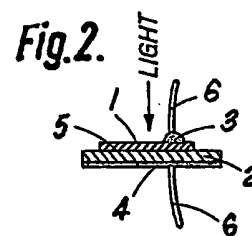
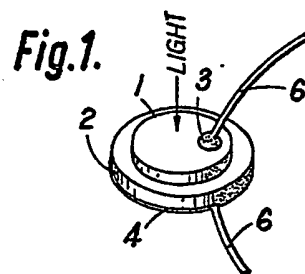
Sample Number	Combination		Conditions of Hot-pressing		Characteristics	
	p-type material	n-type material	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (kg/cm ²)	Open Circuit Voltage (V)	Short Circuit Current (mA per sq.cm)
1	CdS	CdS	445	250	0.55	3
2	Cu ₂ S	CdS	400	200	0.5	16
3	Cu _{1.9} SeS	CdS	420	200	0.3	4
4	Cu ₂ S _{1.5}	CdS	450	250	0.3	1.5
5	CuS	CdS	350	150	0.2	5.5
6	Cu ₂ Se	CdSe	300	200	0.4	5
7	Cu ₂ Se	ZnSe	400	350	0.65	—
8	Cu ₂ Te	CdTe	300	350	0.7	10

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A photovoltaic cell comprising a combination of a p-type semiconductor plate in single crystal or polycrystal form and an
5 n-type semiconductor plate in single crystal or polycrystal form, said combination being prepared by hot-pressing said p-type semiconductor plate and said n-type semiconductor plate into a single laminated body.
- 10 2. A photovoltaic cell as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the p-type semiconductor is copper sulfide and the n-type semiconductor is cadmium sulfide.
- 15 3. A photovoltaic cell as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the p-type semiconductor is copper doped cadmium sulfide and the n-type semiconductor is cadmium sulfide.
- 20 4. A photovoltaic cell as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the p-type semiconductor is copper selenide and the n-type semiconductor is cadmium selenide.
- 25 5. A photovoltaic cell as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the p-type semiconductor is copper selenide and the n-type semiconductor is zinc selenide.
6. A photovoltaic cell as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the p-type semiconductor is copper telluride and the n-type semiconductor is cadmium telluride.
- 30 7. A photovoltaic cell as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the p-type semiconductor is Cu_2S in chalcocite structure, $\text{Cu}_{1.9}\text{S}$ in djurite structure, Cu_3S_2 in digenite structure or CuS in covellite structure and the n-type semiconductor is cadmium sulfide. 35
8. A process for preparing a photovoltaic cell, comprising the steps of preparing a plate of p-type semiconductor material in single crystal or polycrystal form, preparing a plate of n-type semiconductor material in single crystal or polycrystal form, and forming said plates into a single laminated body by hot-pressing at a temperature from 300°C to 600°C at a pressure of 100 to $1,000\text{ kg/cm}^2$ for a time of 10 seconds to 10 minutes in air or inert gas atmosphere, and thereafter quenching to room temperature. 40
9. A photovoltaic cell substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings. 50
10. A process for the preparation of photovoltaic cell elements substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any of the foregoing Examples. 55
11. A photovoltaic cell when produced by the process as claimed in Claim 10.

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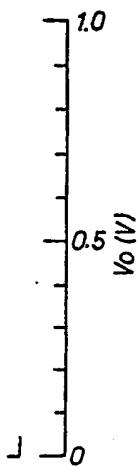
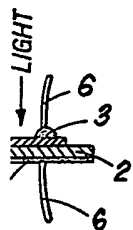
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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

2 SHEETS

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the Original on a reduced scale

Sheets 1 & 2



200
22)

Fig. 6.

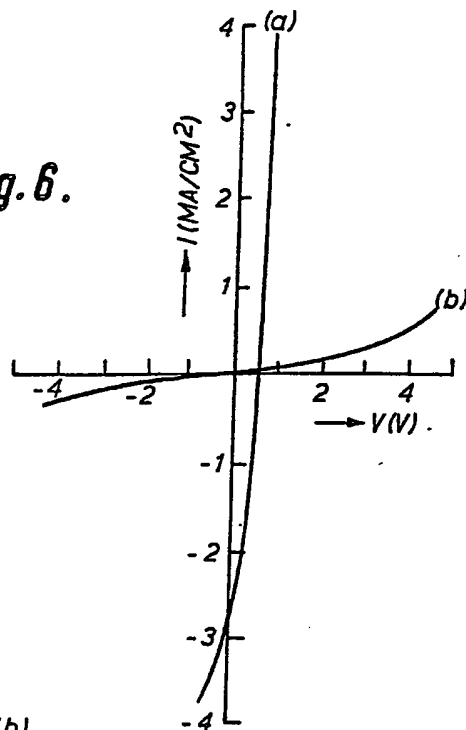
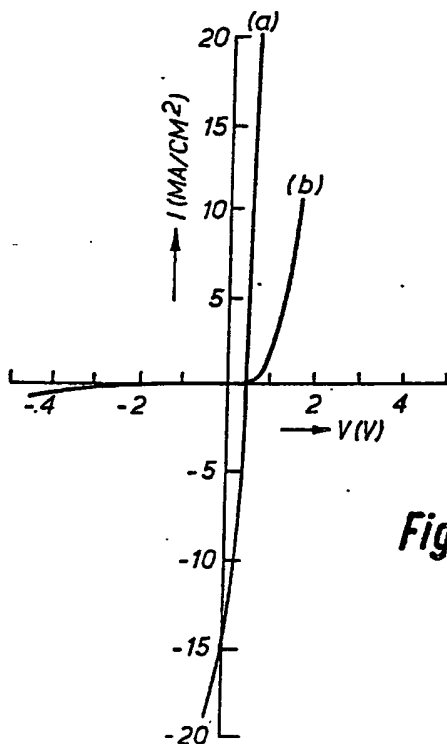


Fig. 5.



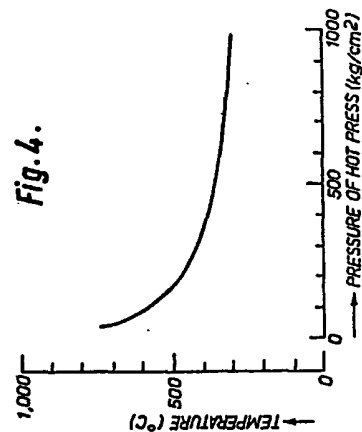
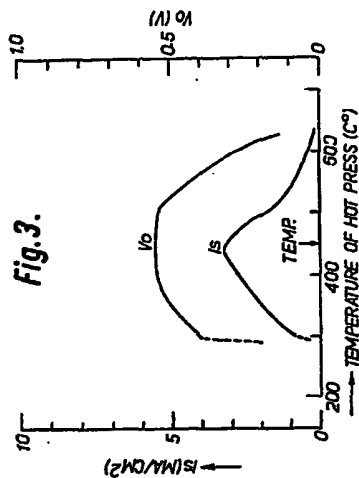
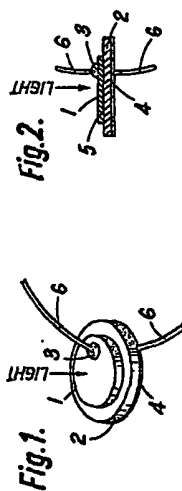


Fig. 6.

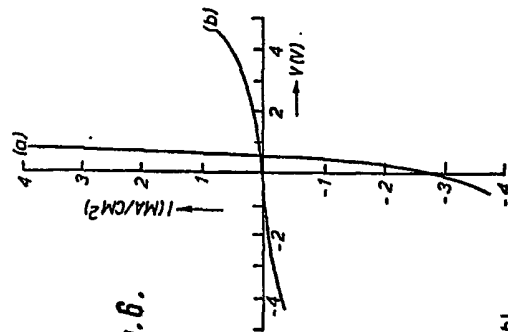


Fig. 5.

